

rally white supremacists and intimidate Black Americans. The majority of these monuments were built post-Reconstruction by Confederate apologists, segregationists, and opponents of civil rights.

We next saw a resurgence of statues honoring the Confederacy during the 1960s and 1970s, when white supremacists attempted to roll back the progress being made during the civil rights movement. As monuments went up, Black men, women, and children were being lynched.

Confederate monuments served as a reminder of the power that white supremacists attempted to yield and assert over Black Americans. Earlier this week, the House voted to remove the names from military bases and property that honor the Confederacy. We should take the same steps for statues honoring the Confederacy in our national public spaces.

Reckoning with our shared history and this country's past injustices doesn't dishonor the Nation; it makes it stronger. There are appropriate settings—museums, libraries, and classrooms—to teach future generations of the insidious effort to defend the violent institution of slavery. But there is no reason why any of our Nation's public spaces should have monuments that celebrate those who betrayed their country.

There is only one side in the Civil War we should be honoring, and that is of the United States. And we should celebrate figures who fought to preserve our Union and those who helped rebuild our Nation after the Civil War—the men and women who marched and protested and died for this country to live up to our founding ideals.

Removing the monument at Antietam and those across our country is not an insult to any State or region. It would simply be acknowledgment that the cause the Confederacy fought for—the cause of slavery—was wrong, that Jim Crow and violent resistance of civil rights for all people is wrong.

It is long past time for the Robert E. Lee statue on Antietam Battlefield to come down, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, before I reserve after those beautiful remarks, I include in the RECORD an email from the CBO.

From: David Hughes
Sent: Tuesday, December 1, 2020 2:51 PM
To: Lim, Sarah
Subject: Re: Suspension planning.

Hi SARAH: Good to hear from you. On a preliminary basis:

H.R. 970, Robert E. Lee Removal, Brown, D-MD; no direct spending or revenue effects.

H.R. 5458, Rocky Mountain 1, Neguse, D-CO; no direct spending or revenue effects.

H.R. 5459, Rocky Mountain 2, Neguse, D-CO; no direct spending or revenue effects.

H.R. 7098, Saguaro Expansion, Grijalva, D-AZ; no direct spending or revenue effects.

H.R. 7489, Long Bridge Act of 2020, Wittman, R-VA; no revenue effects. Enacting H.R. 7489 would result in an insignificant net

decrease in direct spending over the 2021–2030 period.

Best,

DAVID HUGHES,

Analyst, Congressional Budget Office.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, we were unable to get an official score, but this email confirms on a preliminary basis that all of the remaining bills have no spending effect. They also have no revenue effect, with the exception of H.R. 7489, which has a net revenue decrease.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN).

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor of H.R. 970, and I salute my colleague, Congressman BROWN, for his exemplary leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot find a single case of any other country on Earth where monuments and memorials are put up to honor the generals of enemy forces in a civil war or any other war. Maybe another such case exists, but I can't find it. And there is no denying that there is something freakishly unusual about this practice, but you cannot blame Americans from the 19th century. In this case, you can't even blame Americans from the 20th century.

This statue of Robert E. Lee went up in 2003, not even 2 decades ago. The bizarre and stubborn impulse to honor Confederate military traitors to the Union on the very battlefield where they fought to destroy our Union and to kill our soldiers waving the Union flag reflects the hold of the so-called "Lost Cause" ideology, the myth which returns in times of resurgent racism, that the Confederate cause was heroic and noble, that slavery was a benevolent institution, and that treason was somehow justified.

This kind of derangement from reality and from American constitutionalism has set the pattern for a paranoid style in American politics, which continues to this very day.

Mr. Speaker, in 2020, we have a President of the United States who refuses to accept his defeat in the election by more than 7 million votes and by a margin of 306–232 in the Electoral College—a margin he declared "a landslide" when he won by that very same amount.

A big defender of the Confederate statues, the President from New York is busily constructing a new romantic "Lost Cause" mythology about his loss, despite the fact that more than 40 courts have rejected all of his claims about the election.

Mr. Speaker, let us put an end to this strange practice of honoring the military enemies of the United States. Let us put an end to the "Lost Cause" mythology, which has been such an absciss and such a danger to the Republic.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I simply thank my colleagues from Mary-

land for the eloquence and moral clarity they have brought to this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this long overdue and much-needed legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 970, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 0945

YOUNG FISHERMEN'S DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1240) to preserve United States fishing heritage through a national program dedicated to training and assisting the next generation of commercial fishermen, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1240

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Young Fishermen's Development Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) SEA GRANT INSTITUTION.—The term "Sea Grant Institution" means a sea grant college or sea grant institute, as those terms are defined in section 203 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1122).

(2) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term "Tribal organization" has the meaning given the term "tribal organization" in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(3) YOUNG FISHERMAN.—The term "young fisherman" means an individual who—

(A) desires to participate in the commercial fisheries of the United States, including the Great Lakes fisheries;

(B) has worked as a captain, crew member, or deckhand on a commercial fishing vessel for not more than 10 years of cumulative service; or

(C) is a beginning commercial fisherman.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.

The Secretary of Commerce, acting through the National Sea Grant Office, shall establish a program to provide training, education, outreach, and technical assistance initiatives for young fishermen, to be known as the "Young Fishermen's Development Grant Program" (referred to in this section as the "Program").

SEC. 4. GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the Program, the Secretary shall make competitive grants to support new and established local and regional training, education, outreach, and technical assistance initiatives for young fishermen, including programs, workshops, and services relating to—

(1) seamanship, navigation, electronics, and safety;

(2) vessel and engine care, maintenance, and repair;

(3) innovative conservation fishing gear engineering and technology;

(4) sustainable fishing practices;

(5) entrepreneurship and good business practices;

(6) direct marketing, supply chain, and traceability;

(7) financial and risk management, including vessel, permit, and quota purchasing;

(8) State and Federal legal requirements for specific fisheries, including reporting, monitoring, licenses, and regulations;

(9) State and Federal fisheries policy and management;

(10) mentoring, apprenticeships, or internships; and

(11) any other activities, opportunities, or programs, as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) APPLICANTS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the Program, a recipient shall be a collaborative State, Tribal, local, or regionally based network or partnership of public or private entities, which may include—

(A) a Sea Grant Institution;

(B) a Federal or State agency or a Tribal organization;

(C) a community-based nongovernmental organization;

(D) fishermen's cooperatives or associations;

(E) an institution of higher education (including an institution awarding an associate's degree), or a foundation maintained by an institution of higher education; or

(F) any other appropriate entity, as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(2) PARTICIPANTS.—All young fishermen seeking to participate in the commercial fisheries of the United States and the Great Lakes are eligible to participate in the activities funded through grants provided for in this section, except that participants in such activities shall be selected by each grant recipient.

(c) MAXIMUM TERM AND AMOUNT OF GRANT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A grant under this section shall—

(A) have a term of no more than 3 fiscal years; and

(B) be in an amount that is not more than \$200,000 for each fiscal year.

(2) CONSECUTIVE GRANTS.—An eligible recipient may receive consecutive grants under this section.

(d) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a recipient shall provide a match in the form of cash or in-kind contributions from the recipient in the amount equal to or greater than 25 percent of the funds provided by the grant.

(e) REGIONAL BALANCE.—In making grants under this section, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, ensure geographic diversity.

(f) COOPERATION AND EVALUATION CRITERIA.—In carrying out this section and in developing criteria for evaluating grant applications, the Secretary shall consult, to the maximum extent practicable, with—

(1) Sea Grant Institutions and extension agents of such institutions;

(2) community-based nongovernmental fishing organizations;

(3) Federal and State agencies, including Regional Fishery Management Councils established under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1851 et seq.);

(4) institutions of higher education with fisheries expertise and programs; and

(5) partners, as the Secretary determines.

(g) PROHIBITION.—A grant under this section may not be used to purchase any fishing

license, permit, quota, or other harvesting right.

SEC. 5. FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORIZATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(b) DERIVATION.—Funds to carry out the activities under this Act shall be derived from amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to the preceding subsection that are enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill comes to us from Congressman DON YOUNG, but it is called the Young Fisherman Development Act because it is all about fostering the business skills and development of young people in this industry. It is one of many reasons why I am proud to support this bill, which passed out of the Natural Resources Committee by unanimous consent.

I am grateful to our colleague from Alaska for sponsoring it. This bipartisan bill to assist fishing communities builds on the example of bipartisan ocean bills that we have passed in the House these past few weeks, including the Sea Grant reauthorization. I am proud to have led that effort and look forward to seeing it signed into law soon.

It is difficult for many young men and women to get started in the commercial fishing industry these days. That was the case even before the pandemic. Entry-level positions are challenging to find. For those who are attempting to start up on their own, there are staggering obstacles to overcome: boats, licenses, docking fees, and numerous other expenses that pose a high cost of entry and lots of financial risks.

To compound all of these difficulties, we have the pandemic, which has forced so many restaurants to close, upending the entire distribution system for seafood, severely impacting the industry and further straining young fishermen and -women.

Like Congressman YOUNG, I represent many fishing communities. I have heard firsthand from those in my district and across the country about the barriers the young entrants face when starting off in the commercial fishing industry. Supporting this new genera-

tion will help ensure that our country's rich coastal heritage and seafood economies continue to thrive.

This bill fosters a new generation in the American commercial fishing industry, doing several things by creating a national grant program through NOAA Sea Grant to support training, education, and workforce development. Under this program, universities, fishing associations, Tribes, and others can compete for grant funding. They can use those funds to train young commercial fishermen and -women in business practices and sustainable fishing.

This program will help teach skills in navigation; electronics; vessel and engine care; technology and engineering related to conservation fishing gear; direct marketing, supply chain, and traceability; financial and risk management; and much more.

It is a very important bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Representative HUFFMAN, for his support of this bill. He made some great points in favor of it, and I acknowledge and appreciate that.

I commend Congressman DON YOUNG from Alaska for his tireless commitment to our fishermen. DON YOUNG is the dean of the House, having served longer than any other of the 435 Members of Congress.

Research funded by Alaska Sea Grant found that the average age of Alaskan fishers was over 50 years old, an increase of more than 10 years over the past generation.

Young commercial fishermen are facing increasing challenges, such as barriers to entry and limited training opportunities, not to mention that U.S. fisheries are among the most highly regulated, monitored, and enforced fisheries in the world.

While NOAA has stated it has existing programs that address some of these concerns, no one program is dedicated to training, educating, and assisting the next generation of commercial fishermen. This bill addresses that deficiency.

Again, I thank Congressman YOUNG for his leadership on these issues.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1240, the Young Fishermen's Development Act. I would like to start off by thanking Senator LISA MURKOWSKI, and DAN SULLIVAN, along with Congresswoman RADEWAGEN, Congressman MOULTON, and everyone else who was involved in this legislation. Their hard work and dedication to the next generation of commercial fishermen is commendable.

Currently, there is no single federal program dedicated to training, educating, and assisting

the next generation of commercial fishermen. However, the need for such a program is very real. Daunting challenges, including the high cost of entry, financial risks, and limited entry-level opportunities, have made it harder than ever for young men and women to start a career in commercial fishing.

That is why we have introduced H.R. 1240, the Young Fishermen's Development Act, which is modeled after the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Beginning Farmers and Ranchers Development Program. Our legislation seeks to support our nation's aspiring commercial fishermen by creating a competitive grant program at NOAA to support local training, education, outreach, and technical assistance initiatives.

The bill would provide funding to entities that offer instruction in seamanship, navigation, electronics, safety, vessel maintenance, entrepreneurship, sustainable fishing, and other efforts related to the commercial fishing business. The heritage and economies of America's coastal communities are directly linked to our fisheries.

Help us ensure that the next generation of commercial fishermen is well prepared to sustainably harvest America's seafood by breaking down the many barriers facing young fishermen. I strongly support this bipartisan legislation and encourage all my colleagues to join me.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1240, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AERIAL INCURSION REPERCUSSION SAFETY ACT OF 2020

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5040) to direct the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to study the effects of drone incursions on wildfire suppression, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5040

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Aerial Incursion Repercussion Safety Act of 2020" or the "AIR Safety Act of 2020".

SEC. 2. STUDY ON EFFECTS OF DRONE INCURSIONS ON WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Director of the Bureau of Land Management, in consultation with the Chief of the Forest Service, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, and the National Association of State Foresters, shall conduct a study on the effects of drone incursions on the suppression of wildfires with respect to lands managed by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.

(b) STUDY CONTENTS.—In conducting the study required under subsection (a), the Director shall—

(1) determine, for each of the five most recently completed calendar years, the number of occurrences in which a drone incursion interfered with wildfire suppression and the effect of each such occurrence on—

(A) the length of time required to achieve complete suppression;

(B) the effectiveness of aerial firefighting responses; and

(C) the amounts expended by the Federal Government; and

(2) evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of various actions to prevent drone incursions, including—

(A) temporary flight restrictions of the Federal Aviation Administration; and

(B) the dissemination of education materials relating to the effects of drone incursions on wildfire suppression.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the findings of the study required under subsection (a) and any recommendations of the Director relating to such findings.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DRONE.—The term "drone" means an unmanned aircraft system, as defined in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code, owned by a private individual or entity.

(2) DRONE INCURSION.—The term "drone incursion" means the operation of a drone within any airspace for which the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration has issued a temporary flight restriction because of a wildfire.

(3) WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION.—The term "wildfire suppression" has the meaning given such term in section 46320(d) of title 49, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5040. This is a bipartisan bill introduced by my fellow committee member, Utah Congressman CURTIS, along with myself.

The Aerial Incursion Repercussion Safety Act, or the AIR Safety Act, requires the Director of BLM, in consultation with the Chief of the Forest Service, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the National Association of State Foresters, to conduct a study on the effects of drone incursion on wildfire suppression.

It is already a Federal crime to interfere with wildfire suppression efforts on public lands. In addition, the FAA

often implements temporary flight restrictions, or TFRs, around wildfires to prevent aircraft from getting involved and interfering with suppression operations.

Despite these deterrents, private drone incursions near wildfires continue to be documented as causes of delays in airborne firefighting response that can pose threats to firefighting on the ground, undermine ongoing suppression efforts, and allow wildfires to encroach on nearby communities.

There have been many examples of this, but I specifically remember, during the October 2017 firestorms in Sonoma County, in my district, we received multiple reports of private drones interfering with firefighting helicopters and air tankers, forcing them to stay grounded for the safety of the Cal Fire pilots during the critical days when we needed them in the air.

This bill would raise awareness of the impacts of drone incursions on wildland fire suppression while examining ways to avoid future incursions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, September 1, 2020.

Hon. COLIN PETERSON,
Chair, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR PETERSON: I write to you concerning H.R. 5040, the "AIR Safety Act of 2019."

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. I acknowledge that your Committee will not formally consider H.R. 5040 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to working with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

RAUL M. GRIJALVA,
Chair,
House Natural Resources Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, December 1, 2020.

Hon. RAUL M. GRIJALVA,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN. This letter confirms our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 5040, the AIR Safety Incursion Act of 2020. Thank you for collaborating with the Committee on Agriculture on the matters within our jurisdiction.

The Committee on Agriculture will forego any further consideration of this bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration. However, by foregoing consideration at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over any subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. We request that our Committee be consulted and involved as this bill moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in